sory nerve, and reaches to the first or second dorsal segment.

The cephalic half may be divided into several groups, which innervate the muscles of the shoulder-girdle, the flexors and rotators of the forearm as well as of the radial muscles.

The cordal half may be divided into a ventral and dorsal portion. The former innervates the adductors of the upper arm, the pectoral muscle, the lattissimus, the teres major and the triceps. The latter, the flexors and extensors of the fingers, the ulnar muscles, and the small muscles of the hand.

On the Brain of the Late George Grote, F.R.S., with Comments and Observations on the Human Brain and its Parts Generally.

By the late Prof. John Marshall, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in University College, London; President of the General Medical Council. (Plates i., ii., iii., Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, Vol. xxvii., 1892.) At his own request, the brain of Mr. George Grote, the historian, was examined at his death.

The examination was made by Prof. John Marshall, and to the description of the brain itself the author adds a number of interesting general observations.

It is best, perhaps, at the outset, to say that this paper has two peculiarities: in the first place, it is a posthumous publication; and, in the second, we should say from internal evidence that the manuscript has been completed some fifteen or more years ago.

For these reasons it is not subject to the same sort of criticism that should meet a publication of the day.

Mr. Grote weighed about 165 pounds, was 5 feet 11½ inches in height, and died of renal disease at the age of seventy-five, in 1871.

It would appear that the brain had softened somewhat before the post-mortem examination.

The entire encephalon, with the pia mater, was found to weigh 1410 grammes, and about 21 grammes of fluid escaped upon the removal of the brain.

The subdivisions of the encephalon, viz., the cerebrum, cerebellum, pons and medulla, had the following weights:

Cerebrum,	1239 Grammes.
Cerebellum,	145 "
Pons and Medulla,	27 "

This encephalon is somewhat above the mean weight of 1389 grammes given by Welcker for males or 1366 grammes given by Boyd for males. One interesting point is the author's attempt to correct the brain weight as found for the influence of the various circumstances which may modify it.

He considers that, by age and disease, the weight has been so diminished that probably, at the prime of life, Mr. Grote's brain weighed 1474 grammes.

The relation of stature to the brain is connected with the question which Mr. Grote especially wished to have answered, viz., whether, in proportion to the rest of the brain, the cerebellum was in his case large or small.

As the weight of the cerebellum is more closely correlated with stature than is the weight of the cerebrum, the matter could only be investigated with due regard to this fact.

It appears that in Mr. Grote, whose brain may be designated as large, there was a disproportion of slight amount, but of such a nature that it was the cerebrum which showed the somewhat excessive development.

As a consequence the cerebellum was proportionately small; and Prof. Marshall points out that this may perhaps stand in some relation to the shape of his head, which was moderately brachycephalic but very high, the occipital fossa being therefore not very well developed. By a method which can hardly be recommended, the cerebral lobes in this brain were separated from one another and compared with those of three other brains, treated in the same way. The result of these weighings showed that Mr.Grote's brain, as compared with the three, controls, was most developed in the parietal region; the frontal, temporal and occiptial following in the order named, although ocular inspection indicated that the frontal lobe was very highly developed in his case, especially, on the orbital surface and along the line of the first frontal gyrus.

The surface of the brain was characterized by broad gyri, and therefore had the appearance of simplicity in its markings. For those interested in such matters, it is of interest to note that the anterior central gyrus was on the right side almost completely interrupted at the point where such interruption usually occurs. The measurements of the cortex, which are given, hardly permit of any inferences; but it would appear that the callosum was unusually well developed and that the white matter of this brain was, to say the least, abundant.

It is with this development of the white matter that Prof. Marshall associates the breadth of the gyri.

The latter part of the paper is taken up with the discussion of the significence of asymmetry in the human brain.

Prof. Marshall attempts to associate this to a certain extent with the "one-handedness" in man; and, of course, in this connection has to discuss the problem of localization of function in the cerebral cortex.

It is in this portion, especially, that the paper bears evidence of having been written a number of years ago.

The plates which accompany the paper, we are sorry to say, leave much to be desired.

Quain's Anatomy. *Tenth Edition.*

By E. A. Schäfer and G. D. Thane. Vol. i., Part ii., General Anatomy or Histology; Vol. iii., Part i., The Spinal Cord and Brain.

In the above-mentioned portions of the tenth edition of Quain's Elements of "Anatomy," we have a discussion, first, of the nerve elements; and, second, of the central nervous system.

The portion on the nerve elements contains some of the newer views on the structure of the nerve fibre, and somewhat less that is new concerning the nerve cell.

The structure of the medullary sheath receives proper attention, and the axis cylinder is described as showing a fibrillar structure without discussing the cause of the appearance.

The relation of the nerve process of the cell body is described in the text, but in the introductory pages cells and fibres are spoken of as two different elements.

In the part devoted to the central nervous system, one is struck by the number of new and very excellent illustrations; and here the cerebellum and cerebrum receive more attention than has hitherto been given to them in this work.

The fibre tracts in the spinal cord are carefully illustrated, and a number of other new illustrations of sections of the nervous system are introduced after preparations made by Prof. Schäfer.

Although many of the old cuts have been retained, it is certainly a distinct advantage that illustrations of specimens prepared by newer methods, and reproduced in different ways, should be found side by side with them, since the very method of reproduction, giving as it does an impression of texture, more or less different, from that of the thing itself, is thus balanced and modified.